

## MARSHALL REPUBLICAN

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Carroll county elected five Republican and nine Democratic county candidates on majorities ranging mainly between 1 and 100.

As a result of the rather mysterious disappearance from the government sub-treasury at St. Louis of \$61,500 there will shortly be several arrests. Someone certainly must be accountable. Whether the shortage is a theft by an official, an outsider or an error, we are unable to say.

The policy holders of the New York Life and Mutual Life Insurance Cos. held a mass meeting last Saturday, and voted unanimously to support the board of directors as recommended by the international committee. There being about 500 policy holders in the county.

One of our Democratic friends was kind enough to send us a cartoon showing that the Mysterious Stranger had left the Republican ranks. Fortunately Wm. Warner, representing the mysterious stranger, will be with us several years more and at the next election those Democrats not defeated will feel strange indeed.

A neat joke was recently perpetrated on the German government, made possible by that country's strict military laws. A man put on an officer's uniform, then found a company of soldiers at drill and took command of them, marching them to the town hall and robbing it under protection of the soldiers and then disappeared.

## Commercial Congress.

There will be a galaxy of oratorical stars of the first magnitude at Kansas City next week. The 17th Annual Session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress will open in the great Convention Hall there on Tuesday, 20th, for a four days' session and will be attended by some of the most prominent business men and eminent statesmen in the western country.

The Commercial Congress is composed of delegates from the commercial organizations throughout the twenty-four western states and territories and nearly two thousand delegates are expected to attend.

Among the noted speakers will be Secretary of State Elihu Root, Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, Secretary of Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, E. H. Harriman President Union Pacific Ry. Co., Senator Wm. J. Stone, Hon. John Barrett Minister to Panama and David R. Francis of St. Louis.

On Tuesday, the opening day, the official program includes Secretary of State Root, E. H. Harriman, Senator Wm. J. Stone, Senator Patterson of Colorado, Gov. Pardee of California, Senator

## SLATER POULTRY HOUSE,

1 Door East of George &amp; Reed's,

pays the highest cash market price for Poultry, Eggs, Hides and Old Rubber.

The undersigned has just taken charge and promises careful attention and good treatment. Give me a trial.

F. W. WINDMEIER.

Warner, Gov. Folk and Gov. E. W. Hoch.

On Wednesday, the second day, the "Improvement of Water Ways", will be the principal business; Hon. Jos. E. Ransdell of Louisiana, President National River and Harbor Association; Champ Clark; D. A. DeArmond; E. C. Ellis; Jeff Davis, Gov. Blanchard of Louisiana and Congressmen Lloyd and Bartbold.

On Thursday Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw will speak on "Trade Expansion". Dr. W. S. Woods will deliver an address on "A Flexible Currency." And other prominent speakers.

The sessions will be held in Convention Hall and will be open to the public. This meeting will be the most important business gathering of business men in the U. S. this year. The officers of the Commercial Congress are D. R. Francis, President; Fred W. Fleming, Chairman Executive Committee; H. D. Loveland, San Francisco, Vice-President; Theo. B. Wilcox, Oregon, Chairman Congressional Committee; H. B. Topping Treasurer and A. F. Francis Secretary.

## Real Estate Transfers

Abe Ponies to D. G. Case, lot 60, part 59, block 17, Arrow Rock.	1200
Sam Shannon to Enoch Axton, 10 acres in 20-49 20.	250
W. W. Haines to W. W. Haines, 60 acres in 27, 28 50-19.	4950
Jas. W. Smith to Martha M. McMahon 12 acres 35 51-23.	1350
Sam'l H. Hill to George W. Haines, 57 acres in 30-52-19.	2000
L. C. Gaunt to Ida V. Miller, part lot 4, block 19, Slater.	1250
Isaac J. Mikels et al to Wm. W. Vaughn, 6 acres in 11-50 21.	3750
Chas. W. Bridges to Wm. (Hund), lot 3, block 6, Slater.	450
Dan V. Herder to S. J. Dulaney lot 3, block 30, Slater.	195
S. R. Scarborough to Jos. F. Pittman, 97.29 acres in 5-50 22.	9300
Sam'l H. Hill to Richard B. Gaudin, 3 acres in 30-32-19.	73
Wm. L. Haynie to Betie Lewis, part lot 6 block 35 Slater.	1400
John H. Noonon to J. C. Myers, lots 129, 130, 131, block 33, lot P. Latimers survey, lot 2 part 3 block 27 Bells sub. Miami.	3500
Frances McKay to John T. Gunnell, 150 by 64 ft. in 2-51-29.	300
Pricilla J. Adams to Henry Akeman, part section 4 Ware's addition Sweet Springs.	10 060
Jas. Brady to H. I. Blosser, part lot 1 block 1 Malta Bend.	175

## Special Homeseeker's Excursions

Greatly reduced rates to points in Colorado, Idaho, Indian Territory, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Mexico, will be made by Chicago & Alton upon certain dates from now on until December, 1906. Complete details can be obtained from

O. E. Hawthorne, Ticket Agent.

## Winter Tourists Rates

During the winter season 1906-1907, the Chicago & Alton will have in effect low round-trip rates to Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and also to special winter resorts in Arkansas, such as Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, etc. Complete information can be obtained by calling upon or addressing

O. E. Hawthorne, Agent, Marshall, Mo.

## Home Health Club

By DAVID H. REEDER, Ph. D., M. D.

## BREAST CANCER.

I have had a number of letters recently, asking me to again give instructions for the home treatment of cancerous swellings of the breast. One poor woman writes a most heart-rending letter, telling of having passed through a severe surgical operation after a most careful diagnosis made by three eminent physicians in New York and Boston. After the operation was over, however, the surgeon informed her that it had all been a mistake—there was no cancer, simply a cyst, which is very common.

Breast cancer is one of the most severe afflictions to which suffering humanity is subject. Any real remedy for it may be highly valued; but, probably, that which is most important in the way of making a good use of a remedy is intelligence in reference to the trouble itself. It is quite common that in the breasts of women there frequently appear small swellings that can be felt to be about the size of pigeons' eggs, or peas, and that cause no inconvenience. These come and go often without attracting any attention; but they sometimes come and do not go till they have attracted notice. If the patient has had a sharp blow, and sometimes after, one of these egg-shaped swellings is felt in the breast, it will not then be likely to go away without some effort to cause it to do so. Such "lumps," as they may be called, are most easily dispelled in their early stages; all that is needed is a long effective heating and massage of the breast, and all is made perfectly right and well in an hour or so. Such swellings frequently disappear with only one-half hour's treatment. The breast is placed over a basin of warm water, as warm as is very comfortable. This water is laved on the breast, the heat being kept up with fresh supplies of water, for perhaps ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. Then warm olive oil may be rubbed on, and the breast gently pressed and manipulated so as to stimulate vital action in its whole substance. When this is done for, say, five minutes, the bathing should be resumed for ten minutes or so, and then the rubbing on of oil again. But it must be understood this is only when the lumps in the breast are in their early stages. The hot treatment will not do when they have got beyond such stages. My object in this paper is chiefly to treat of them when they have gotten beyond the time when hot treatment will do. When such tumors, or swellings, have begun to grow, as if separate growths in the breast, heat will only hasten that growth. It is usually long after this has taken place that remedial help is sought. Months after it is too late to use warm treatment one is asked what is to be done with a breast that has got all wrong, and is under the dominion of a diseased substance that is growing within it? Now is the time when an inferior medical man advises that the breast be taken off. The physician who knows and feels for his fellow creatures advises that no cutting should be allowed, nor any one thing that can irritate at all. Here is the point at which I usually find myself called to say what should be done. But there is another point of a similar character at which I am also frequently called to advise. That is when the breast has been cut off, and the evil growth has begun to show itself again. This occurs usually in a year or so after the operation. Whether it is at one or the other of these times, there is one obvious remedy. It is that of simply starving the diseased growth so as to arrest it. Now this may be effectually done, and the sorely tried patient may be saved a world of pain and even cured effectually. More than one apparently desperate case has been presented in which effective cooling accomplishes this, and secures the patient unspokeable precious rest without narcotics. But this is not all, it puts an effectual stop to the swelling. If the case has not gone very far, but is still one of a very formidable character, the swelling falls, and even disappears; but even when it has gone too far for this, the disease is stayed and every symptom of it is lessened. As swelling but the actual separate growth is removed. For instance, when the swelling has passed from the breast into the arm-pit, it is dispelled and

entirely confined to the actual substance of the tumor. Now, how is this managed? Simply by the persistent and vigorous use of cold towels. They must be large enough to allow of four-fold covering of the whole breast. They are wrung out of cold water at first, and, if possible, cooled with ice instead of being wrung out after. One at a time is kindly pressed all round and over the swollen breast. It is seated by the breast in one or two minutes and must be changed. The second is pressed round and all over the breast in the same way. It also is seated; but you may have three of them in a circle, and if you have a bit of ice to wrap around those that are cooling you have cold enough. Some would put on an ice bag, and let it be, but I do not advise this. It is very apt to destroy the outer skin by too severe cold, and it does not abstract heat so rapidly as is done by a substance that is nearer the temperature of the heated breast. This treatment requires work—no doubt of that—but its effects are well worth the work it requires. A nurse who is prepared to do her best for a suffering sister will not grudge the work, and she will find out how to moderate her own efforts so that as much good may be done beyond the point at which human efforts are fitted to save life, and a nurse, one who is rewarded by seeing good done, and help given, will not lose her reward even then, for she will see that she has been owned of God to give much relief when it was greatly needed.

When the cooling treatment, given twice each day or oftener, if it can be so without discomfort, has reduced the swelling and put back the tumor, till it may be fairly regarded as capable of absorption, it will be well to try the effect of hot fomentation by bathing as first described. This will not do harm, but good, if it is only used so far as to try whether the stage for hot treatment has been reached. If the hot bathing is agreeable, and instead of causing pain rather soothes and comforts, it may be strongly tried. But this will be only if the effectual cooling has put back the disease, so that it has been really mastered. So long as the separate substance shows a tendency to increase it will be well to press in upon it the starving influence.

It is not to be forgotten that the origin of all such growths—those that never give trouble and those that do—is loss of vital action, such as removes waste substance, instead of allowing it to accumulate anywhere, and which causes it to ripen so that it is easily removed. It is well when possible to use means such as may increase that vital action in the system generally. If this is done, and the diseased growth is at the same time effectually starved, we may hope for a cure even in very trying cases. Don't imagine that such a case is to be cured with one treatment or even two, but keep it up for weeks or even months if necessary, and also use the additional methods of which I have several times told you.

## CLUB NOTES.

Minnesota.—Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.—Dear Doctor: We have been subscribers to this paper over ten years, but I do not think it has ever been so instructive as it is now. The first thing I look for when the paper comes is your good and helpful lectures, for which I am very thankful to you. Now I wish to present some questions to you. Our youngest child is one year old, its tongue is skinless nearly all the time, although at times only in part. For the remainder he is well. We have a girl nine years old, who three years ago fell and got a cut in one leg. It is not an open sore, but is something like a boil, at times accumulating matter. Do you think it is necessary to have an operation on it? I have not consulted any doctor for it as yet. I will be very thankful to you for advice. Now I wish to tell you what I do when the children take cold. First bathe their feet in water as hot as they can stand, then give them something hot to drink, and put snugly to bed. Next morning they will be better. I have overcome the worst fevers by mixing 20 drops of acetic acid in one glass of water, one teaspoonful every other hour. For younger children, one drop in three teaspoonfuls of water. Again thanking you, I am, Mrs. J. G.

I am glad you as well as so many others are so thoroughly interested in the important subject of health. It is said that there was at one time a period of 600 years in the history of Rome in which there were no physicians in the city. Good health by right living and observing the laws of nature was the condition of the Romans, and I am convinced that such a condition could only have been secured by reason of the fact that the doctors who taught these people were of the right sort. Their teachings were so true, however, that they destroyed their own profession.

The trouble with your boy's tongue is caused by some error in his diet, and the condition of his tongue is but an indication of the condition of his stomach. It will be necessary for you to give me a very careful description of the child and tell me of what his diet consists. If he is nursing, and takes no other food, tell me of your own diet; give a full description of what he eats, how often and how much. The little girl has probably bruised the bone of the leg and the sore is deep seated. You should apply the treatment given for home cure of disease of the bone; even if the bone is not injured and is not diseased, this treatment, which is quite simple, should be

applied and the additional treatment of which I have written you should also be carried out. I thank you for the suggestion for the benefit of others in regard to colds and fevers.

Nebraska.—Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.—Dear Doctor: Your kind inquiry has been received and I am glad to inform you that the sores on my eye and face are well. I effected a cure by using the acid and oil as you directed. Please accept my gratitude and kindest regards. Yours truly, R. H. This case was supposed to be cancer on the eyelid. Comment is unnecessary.

All readers of this publication are at liberty to inquire for any information pertaining to the subject of health. Address all communications to the Home Health Club, or Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind., with name and address in full and at least four cents in postage.

## Hard on Domestic.

Yeast—Do you keep any domestic animals in your household? Crimsonspeak—No; my wife does all her own housework!—Yonkers Statesman.



## THE FAMILY COW.

"Brindle" Asks for Little in Return for All She Gives.

Many who live on small country places are deterred from keeping a cow by the mistaken idea that she requires too much room or care. Brindle needs no more space for her comfort, and less of your time, than even the small poultry yard. It is more important that the family should be supplied with clean, pure, wholesome milk than any other article of food.

All that is necessary is a dry, well-lighted stall, five or six feet wide and a few feet longer than the animal. A



Breakfast at the Usual Hour.

light manger and a gutter to receive the droppings are essential. Then by all means fasten her with a chain tie or swinging stanchion, that she may have freedom to use her all-cleansing tongue. Plenty of clean bedding—shavings are best—plenty of absorbent lime occasionally as a deodorizer, complete the sanitary furnishings.

For grounds, a cow needs but a small yard for exercise. Keep it filled with the leaves and rakings from the lawn to prevent it from becoming muddy. These make good mulching later.

Grazing is best in summer, if it can be had, and green crops cut and fed are a good substitute. Oats and field peas, planted to secure a succession, will serve the purpose. There are always roadsides and odd corners that a cow can graze down, and the lawn may be sparingly utilized. When the pasture begins to fall, the grain ration must be started to maintain a full milk flow.

Feed what you can produce or buy to best advantage in your market. Simply stated, the balanced ration means the proper ratio between the fat-forming and bone-and-muscle-making elements of the feed stuffs. The amount and proportion of grains and roughage depend on the cow, and must be determined by experience. The winter feed should consist of about ten or 15 pounds of mixed grain and 20 to 30 pounds of hay and roughage. Mixed timothy and clover hay is better for cows than clear timothy. Alfalfa hay is better than either, as it furnishes more of the muscle-forming elements so hard to get in the winter season. Roots are fine to supplement the dry winter feed.

Grooming is necessary not so much for the cow's welfare as for the good of the milk. The amount of dirt that will find its way from the ungroomed cow's body to the milk pail is simply astonishing. A vigorous use of the curry comb and brush each morning, followed by a wet sponge or damp cloth before milking, will effectually prevent the dirty sediment so often found in the bottom of the milk pail. Grooming is doubly necessary in winter, when the cow is stabled.

## Wetting Silage a Success.

Two years ago I filled my silo in the ordinary way and about seven inches of the surface spoiled. On the sides and corners at least twice as much rotted. The past year only three inches on the top and five at the sides and corners spoiled. The silage immediately under the spoiled portion was a better quality than any I had ever

put up, in fact, about perfect. This smaller loss, says the Illinois correspondent of Orange Judd Farmer, was due to wetting the silage as it came from the cutter. I attached a hose to the water tank and arranged it so that the water would fall upon the cut corn just as it came from the silage cutter. Sufficient was applied to thoroughly wet all the fodder. This method is much easier than raising the water in pails and distributing it in that way. I believe that this wetting of the corn is an important factor in the making of silage.

## DAIRY NOTES.

Nothing but pressed tin is good enough to hold milk and cream. Tenacity in milking is the most essential element of profit in the dairy cow.

The flavor of butter is affected by feed and cleanliness, not by the breed of cows.

The pasteurizing of milk sold for consumption extends its keeping qualities about 12 hours.

The corn crop can be made most useful and valuable to the dairyman by putting it into a well built silo.

Pasteurization will not remove dirt from milk or cream. The best way is to keep the dirt out in the first place. Succulent feed for winter for milk cows, fattening cattle, sheep swine or other stock, is best furnished by the silo.

## Corn Cob Meal Good.

A dairyman who has long fed corn and cob meal to his cows, says he has found it one of his best feeds, but it is better to add ground oats also. This feed, he says, with corn silage and some clover hay keeps the flow of milk and its fat to the standard of summer blue grass pasture. He urges his neighbors to try his plan and says his feed mill is one of his best investments, thinking that grinding the ear corn, cob and all, adds much to its value in feeding. He keeps as many pigs as possible to feed his skim milk to fresh from his separator.

## Cream Separators.

Some separators are more effective than others in removing impurities, so it is well for the intending purchaser to test a separator thoroughly before buying, taking into account the amount of slime accumulation as well as the cleanliness of skimming. After all that has been said about the composition of separator slime, it ought not to be necessary to urge the necessity of washing the machine after every run, but in our best dairy sections there are still many farmers who consider one washing sufficient for two runs on the same day.

Sunshine is cheap and healthful. Have plenty of it in the stable.

Miss Elizabeth Ervine carries a full line of souvenir post cards. Located on south side square. 12-1.

## Sale Bills

We are splendidly equipped for sale bills and can get them out on short notice at the lowest prices. Be sure to advertise your sale in the Republican, as you can reach more farmers through it than by any other paper.

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